

THE DAILY COLUMBIAN.

VOLUME VIII.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1890.

NUMBER 51.

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POSSIBLE ABDICATION.

The Rumor is Current that the Queen will Abdicate in Favor of the Prince of Wales.

Austria Offers the Pope a Province if His Holiness Wishes to Remove from Rome.

The Wiggins Storm Prevails in Southern States with Damage in All Directions.

A Possible Event.

LONDON, April 1.—It is now said on the highest official authority, as well as being matter of common gossip in Parliament and at clubs, that the Queen is seriously considering the step of abdicating in favor of the Prince of Wales. The German Emperor has had a great effect on the aged Queen, who is now convinced that her son ought to have a chance to play the leading role in England during the last of her life, which is certain to be short. The Queen's bodily infirmity is increasing and she is so rapidly running to flesh that massage is necessary to assist her breathing. One strong objection the Queen has to abdicating is the contingency of being called Queen-Queen. She wishes to assume the title of Queen Regent for the rest of her life. A special bill will be introduced into Parliament when she is willing to resign the actual throne and the Prince of Wales will be crowned King of England and Emperor of India.

A Royal Meeting.

PARIS, April 1.—Figaro states that Queen Victoria will have a conference with the Emperor William at Darmstadt.

A New Rome.

ROME, April 1.—A despatch from Vienna to the Rome Tribune states that the correspondent learns from an interview with a high personage that negotiations have been in progress for several months between the Emperor of Austria and the Vatican which may lead to a cession of the troublesome province of Trieste to the Holy See. The offer has been actually made and not excepted. The offer has been actually made and not excepted. The offer has been actually made and not excepted.

Pumped Dry.

QUEBEC, April 1.—The sections of the engine room of the disabled steamship City of Paris have been finally freed of water. A number of additional steam pumps were set to work last night and to-day the water is entirely pumped out. The steamship now appears to have her usual draught.

Report received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Duck laid before the House the report from the public accounts committee.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Orange Incorporation Bill Passes the Senate—The Rykert Timber Deed Comes in for Another Rub—Some Large Sums Voted in Supply.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 24.

THE SENATE.

On Wednesday last Hon. Mr. Clemon asked for the second reading of "The Orange Association Bill." Hon. Mr. Scott objected to the bill. Hon. Mr. O'Donoghue supported the last speaker.

Hon. Mr. McMillan supported the bill. The Senate divided on the motion, which was agreed to by the following vote: yeas 22, nays 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright's question, "What quantity of street rails, or iron rails, were purchased for the use of the Intercolonial Railway in the fiscal year 1889?" Sir John A. Macdonald said: "There were 7,000 tons in the fiscal year 1888-89 and 5,000 tons in the fiscal year 1887-88."

In reply to Mr. Landarkin, Hon. Mr. Haggart stated that the Government do not intend to guarantee the sale delivery of all money sent in registered letters.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney, in reply to Mr. Davin, stated that the Government considered that the granting of second homesteads was not beneficial to the interests of the whole North-West.

Mr. McMillan moved, "It is expedient to remove the duty on artificial fertilizers and to place them on the free list." He said: "I cannot see why the farmers of Canada should not be allowed this relief. In studying the history of the use of these fertilizers, I find it was only in 1842 that artificial fertilizers began to be used, and it was not until 1884 and 1885 that superphosphates were successfully prepared and used as an artificial fertilizer, and all that took place in Great Britain. I hold that every possible encouragement ought to be given to the agricultural industry of this country. Will the Government of Canada take a lesson from Prince Bismarck? It is necessary that the farmers of to-day to use all the artificial manures they can produce, and it is certainly the duty of the Government to give them this relief. It is part of the national policy to do nothing to relieve the agricultural community, the sooner the farmers know it the better. Our agricultural implements are taxed, our fertilizers are taxed; in fact everything is taxed."

Mr. Henson could not see any reason for the removal of the tax.

Mr. McMillan said that the member for North (Mr. Henson) has just shown me a letter from the question with reference to the salt industry. Salt is not a real fertilizer, and when you use it alone you run the risk of injuring the land. In the county of Huron, where we were accustomed to buy salt at 75 cents a ton, we have to pay \$1.25 for it. The export of agricultural products for 1880-81-82-83 amounted to over \$24,000,000; while in 1889 we only exported to the amount of \$13,000,000. We find that in Ontario \$470,000 acres are used in growing wheat, about 100,000 acres of wheat, barley, rye and peas.

Mr. Ferguson said: The object of our putting a duty on fertilizers is to prevent the importation of rubbish from the United States. A fertilizer is of no value unless it had a proper analysis and its constituent elements are found to be of a proper character.

Mr. Armstrong next spoke. The motion was negatived on a division.

The House then resumed consideration of the proposed motion of Mr. Eckenhauser, declaring the expediency of raising the bounty now allowed fishermen in proportion to the increased bounty allowed the manufacturers of pig iron.

Mr. Kerry acknowledged that the fishermen in his own country were in distress and had applied for relief.

THE RYKERT SCANDAL.

After recess, Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Sir Richard Cartwright with respect to the conduct of John Olin Rykert, member for Lincoln and Niagara, declaring it to be disgraceful, corrupt and scandalous. He said: "I think the honorable gentleman, (Sir Richard Cartwright), has asked us to take a very important matter into consideration. It is our duty to maintain the dignity and purity of this House, and if any member is proven to be unworthy of a seat in it, or to be guilty of any crime or any fraud, it is the duty of this House to remove him. The sentence is severe, and even death itself will not be too good a punishment for such a man. I think the honorable gentleman, (Sir Richard Cartwright), has asked us to take a very important matter into consideration. 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Columbia Street and Lytton Square.

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.
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THE DAILY COLUMBIAN
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1890.

THE WEEK BEFORE EASTER.

SUNDAY last was Palm Sunday, the first day of the last week in Lent. In these business-like times of the nineteenth century, we scarcely remember that in the earlier centuries of the Christian age, the seven days which included Maundy Thursday and Good Friday were almost if not quite given up to religious exercises, known as Holy Week, Painful Week, the Days of Suffering, and by others called the Great Week; these last seven days previous to the great Easter festival, were most rigorously gloomy and penitential. Austerities were enforced and Epiphonies said that bread and water only were allowed. St. Chrysostom tells us that during this week it was customary for the early Christians to increase their austerities to the poor, and to better commemorate the Redemption, prisoners were set at liberty, a very charitable proceeding no doubt, but rather against the maintenance of law and order, we should think. Servants were exempted from their usual duties in order that they might be more devotional, but games and pastimes only too frequently, we are told, usurped the attention which should have been given to exhortations in the parish churches. In the Roman Catholic countries, and even in England, the sombre offices of the *Tenebrae* and the *Via Crucis* are performed with scrupulous fidelity, and in Austria the monarch still goes through the ceremonial of washing the feet of twelve beggars on Holy Saturday. At the Chapel Royal, in England, the Maundy Thursday charities of the Queen are still distributed, and the old fashioned silver coins disbursed to lucky recipients. Fasting, however, is not fashionable just now, except with persons like Dr. Tanner, who starve themselves to make a living, and to whom Lent and Easter, Christmas or Whituntide, make little difference. The remembrance of these bygone solemnities serves to remind us of the vast difference in thought, temperament, and mode of life between the men of our day and our ancestors of the first centuries of the Christian era.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.

WHILE our American neighbors are evincing a disposition, as exemplified in the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations to Congress, recently, for unrestricted reciprocity with Canada, they cannot altogether relinquish the idea that the free trade benefits desired should come to them in the form of commercial union, notwithstanding that Canada, through its public men and its newspapers, has given clear and unmistakable expression that it would have no such thing, although not averse to free trade or unrestricted reciprocity, either in principle or practice. The United States, being the stronger power, is loath to give Canada equal advantages with itself in a free trade compact between the two countries, but desires to throw the bonds of commercial union around the young, lusty and independent Dominion, and dictate from Washington the trade relations of the whole North American continent with the rest of the civilized world, well knowing that commercial union, so far as Canada is concerned, would mean nothing short of political absorption, and that speedily. Although the direct agitation for commercial union has been dropped in the United States, there are not wanting signs that the movements in Congress in the direction of unrestricted reciprocity, noted recently, are not altogether sincere. A measure of free trade, or perhaps even unrestricted reciprocity, with the American Republic Canada, as a whole, it is not too much to say, is decidedly in favor of; but it is the selfish attitude on the question heretofore persisted in by the United States that has made any satisfactory adjustment of the trade relations between the two countries impossible, and which threatens to hinder, if not prevent, such a consummation in the future. For, desirable as free trade with the United States may be, from a Canadian as well as an American standpoint, Canada will never consent to barter the practical commercial and political independence which she now enjoys to gain its advantages, and the "big Republic" might as well make a note of this fact before going any farther. The people of Canada can not be cajoled, wheedled, or bulldozed into accepting the millions of commercial union for the bread of free trade or unrestricted reciprocity, and don't you forget it, Uncle Sam, already.

LAWYERS AND POETS.

WHAT possible connection can there be between poetry and law? The former deals with the ideal, the latter with the real, especially real estate. And yet the poets of all ages have shown a liking to satirize law and the lawyers. Chaucer's sergeant of the law in the Canterbury Tales "seemed busier than he was," a fine touch of irony, and Quarles in describing the Golden Age, says in a gratulatory way—
"There was no client then to wait
The pleasures of his long-tailed advocate."
Daniel in his lines on Lord Keeper Egerton is more directly cutting, describing the law as being,
"A science that by nature breeds contention,
Suits and ambiguities."
Bishop Hall, after speaking of the law as "falling down from Heaven's height," adds
"We to the west where many lawyers are,
It is hardly fair to quote Hudibras, as Butler did not write without prejudice, but Thomson in his Seasons is plain spoken enough
"The toils of law, which dark insidious men
Have cumbrous added to perplex the truth."

LAWYERS AND POETS.

Gay, in "The Dog and the Fox," addresses a lawyer as follows,
"I know you lawyers can with ease
Twist words and meanings as you please,"
and further on
"The fee directs the sense
To make out either side's pretence."
Crispian was the originator of the simile which compared lawyers to spiders and clients to flies, whilst Gray wrote "Examples show me that it is 'not absolutely necessary to be a blockhead to succeed in this profession.'"
Shelley was ferocious in characterizing Chancery and the Lord Chancellor thus,
"The earth-consuming
Of which thou art a demon."
and Coleridge went almost as far when he wrote, describing the Devil's thoughts,
"He saw a lawyer killing a viper
On a dunghill hard by his own stable!
And the Devil smiled, for it put him in mind
Of Cain and his brother Abel."
We all remember Hamlet's reference to the "law's delay," and Tennyson is bitterly sarcastic when speaking of
"The lawless science of our law."
Whenever, indeed, we find a reference to law and lawyers in poetry, it is almost sure to be uncomplimentary, to say the least. The profession of the black robe, however, has lived and thrived in spite of the hostility of poets and the satire of writers like Dickens, and until men agree never more to dispute, it is safe to predict that all the virulence and sarcasm ever penned will be about as hurtful as water poured on a duck's back.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is now stated that Prince Bismarck resigned on a constitutional question. He insisted on ministerial responsibility, while the young Emperor would not tolerate any interference with his designs. This phase of the dispute gives rise to free feelings of alarm.

endurable, by carrying protectionist principles to their logical conclusion, which is prohibition.

ADAPTATION OF EXERCISE.—In his new book on the "Physiology of Bodily Exercise," Dr. Fernand Lagrange points out that the different persons have been too little considered. For the lively stimulation of the nerve-centres difficult exercises are to be preferred to automatic exercises; but for persons whose brains must be spared while the muscles are being fatigued, easy, instinctive exercises are most suitable. Fencing, gymnastics with apparatus and lessons in a riding school should be prescribed to idle persons whose brains languish for work. The effort of will and the work of co-ordination which these exercises demand will give a healthful stimulus to the torpid cerebral cells. But for a child overworked at school, for a person whose nerve-centres are congested owing to persistent mental effort, we must prescribe long walks, the easily learned exercise of rowing, and, falling better, the old game of leap-frog, running games, anything, in fact, rather than difficult exercises and acrobatic gymnastics.

MAPLE RIDGE NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
It is rumored that Mr. William Smith, of Surrey Centre, is about to invest in real estate and take up his residence here. Mr. Smith who is familiar with the different localities of New Westminster District, knows that no other part offers better inducements to a capitalist than Maple Ridge, neither are there many other places more desirable to reside in. Mr. Smith is a thorough temperance man, and his coming to Maple Ridge is hailed by the temperance community as an omen for good. What might have resulted in a serious accident to Mr. William Nelson, on Saturday, was happily averted. Mr. Nelson, while opening a gate to allow a team of horses hitched to a dray to pass through, was caught between the dray and gate and would have been crushed to death only for the presence of mind and skill in managing horses. Mrs. Ditcham, of Sapperton, is here visiting her friends. Mr. John McKenney is improving his property at the Ridge. This, together with other improvements done this spring, gives our country village a decidedly neat appearance.

The Columbia job department is now in running order, and prepared to turn out first-class work of every description.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW WESTMINSTER MARKET.
Beef, per 100 lbs. \$6 50
Pork, " " 5 00
Mutton, " " 10 00
Potatoes, " " 1 75
Cabbage, " " 2 00
Onions, " " 1 00
Wheat, " " 1 75
Oats, " " 1 25
Hay, per ton 12 00
Butter, rolls, per lb. 14 00
Eggs, per doz. 0 25
Corned, retail, per lb. 0 10
Coal, retail, per ton 8 50
Apples, per box 2 25
Rhubarb, per 100 lb. 3 00
Wool, per lb. 0 01
Flour, retail, per bbl. 5 00

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN TO WORK ABOUT STORE and drive Delivery Wagon. Steady employment if found suitable. Apply to
H. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO.
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NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the N. W. Rifle Association will be held in the CITY HALL on Wednesday evening, April 2nd, at 8 o'clock sharp.
JAMES A. McMARTIN,
Hon. Sec.-Treas.
dmh3td

So many alligators are shot for the mere sport of shooting in the Southern States that they are becoming scarce, and it is only in unfrequented streams and impenetrable swamps that they are numerous. The demand for full-grown alligators for northern museums and aquariums begins with the warm days of the spring, and many an alligator's retreat has been carefully marked by the alligator catchers, who, when the signs are ripe, will dig the saurians out and sell them at from \$1 to \$2 per foot, according to the length of the animals. The negroes loop ropes around the big alligators and drag them out in triumph.

The woman suffragists in England are not idle, notes an exchange. At Southport the movement is organized under the name of the Guild of the Unrepresented, and at a recent meeting a number of ladies spoke. One speaker was very pointed in her remarks, expressing the opinion that the reason why women did not get the franchise was that the two parties were debating in their own mind which would get the woman vote, and advising her sister members not to place themselves in the undignified position of canvassing for parliamentary candidates who will not support woman franchise. From which it will be seen, as is probably already suspected, that the woman suffragists in England have pretty correct ideas as well as wills of their own.

Two exhibitions, at least, are announced to take place in London this year, and no inconsiderable ones at that. One is the Royal Military Exhibition, which will contain the largest collection of arms and equipments ever got together. The War Office and the Government of India will exhibit largely, and the opening is set down for the 7th of May. Then, the International exhibition of mining and metallurgy will open in London this summer. The collection will comprise metals and ores, their manufactured products and the machinery which manufactures them, and in addition special departments as to minerals and their condition. A thorough examination of one branch of science and industry such as this, undertaken in a single exhibition, must have its advantages.

The Philadelphia Press, a Republican paper which on such questions is supposed to speak for the Republican leaders and the administration, says Mr. Hill's amended proposal for closer trade relations does not go far enough. The Canadian tariff, it says, must be made identical with the United States tariff before the United States can think of listening to closer trade proposals. "Unless these alterations were made, every Canadian port would become a gigantic smuggling depot for all goods on which duties were lower in the Canadian tariff than our own. This would be true of sugar, iron, cotton, woollens, and a number of the most important articles on other schedules. No reciprocity will stand a day unless it puts the same protective fence around both countries."

The Press implies that the quickest way of bringing about closer relations between the two countries is for one or both to make the existing relations un-

Bell-Irving, Patterson & Co.
IMPORTERS
Shipping Agents,
WHOLESALE
—AND—
Commission Merchants
In Stock, a full assortment of Liquors, Vitified Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, Encaustic Tiles, Cumberland Smithy Coal, &c., &c., &c.
Any Description of Goods Imported to Order.
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Buns! Buns! Buns!

HOT CROSS BUNS
Leave Your Orders Early for
Good Friday Buns
—AT THE—
CITY BAKERY,
NEXT DOOR TO FIRE HALL, COLUMBIA ST.,
Headquarters in City for Hot X Buns.

Notice to Builders.

WHOLE OR SEPARATE TENDERS, for the erection of a
TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE
On Royal Avenue for Dr. DeWolf Smith, will be received up to noon of April 7th, 1890.
GLOW & MACLEURE,
Architects.
dmh2td

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED "ADDRESSED Chairman Park Committee," to be delivered at the City Clerk's office not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY, 7th April, for (1) addition to exhibition building, (2) cottage for park keeper, and (3) fencing Park Lane. Tenders may be for one or all of the above works, amount of each to be stated separately. Plans and specifications at my office. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
G. W. GRANT,
Architect.
Westminster, March 25, 1890. dmh2td

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED UP TO NOON OF Friday the 4th April, for the erection of
FIVE COTTAGES
For Mr. A. McRae, on St. Andrew's Street. Plans and specifications at my office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
WILLIAM R. KING,
Architect.
New Westminster, March 27, 1890. dmh2td

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED up to 6 P. M. on Tuesday, April 8th, for the erection of a
TWO-STORY RESIDENCE
At Sapperton, for Venerable Archdeacon Woods. Plans and specifications may be seen at my office, Mary Street. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
G. W. GRANT,
Architect.
Westminster, March 25, 1890. dmh3td

F. J. COULTHARD & CO.

Notaries Public,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

Insurance and Financial Agents.

Cor. Clarkson and Mackenzie Streets,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Telephone 107. P. O. Box 244.

Hotel Douglas.

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN)

Corner Columbia and Mackenzie Sts.

A. J. TOLMIE, PROPRIETOR.

New Fire-Proof Brick Building, with all the Latest Improvements.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

RESTAURANT PRIVILEGES OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

FINE SAMPLE ROOMS.

Private Dining Rooms for Ladies and Families. Convenient to all Trains and Steamers.

WOODS & POLLEY,

Real Estate Brokers

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—MONEY TO LOAN—

Connections in Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and London, England.

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F. Stirsky,

WATCHMAKER : AND : JEWELER

Columbia St., opposite Scoullar Block.

If you want to buy a nice Ladies' Gold or Silver Watch, or a Gentleman's Gold or Silver Watch in any style, go to F. Stirsky's.

He has Clocks from 50 cts. to \$50, all styles and varieties, embracing a choice selection of German Clocks, beautifully hand carved and first-class time keepers, and astonishingly cheap.

A splendid selection of Genuine Diamond Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, and a great assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Engagement Rings.

Also a very large assortment of all kinds of Emblem Pins and Watch Charms.

A fine selection of Ladies' and Gentle Watch Guards, and a large variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Jewelry. Gentlemen's Watches from \$5 to \$100.

Every article sold is warranted as represented. A specialty in Watch repairing. Every watch warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Remember the Blue Store, Columbia St., opposite Scoullar Block, N. W. dwfelle

Wanted--150 Men!

TO WEAR THE NICEST AND BEST, DIRECT IMPORTED, English, Scotch and French Goods ever brought into the City.

Also, the CHEAPEST TAILORING HOUSE in town.

We have just received, per Str. "Umbria," from London, the largest stock of PANTINGS in the City.

A call is sufficient to convince. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BEGGS & HEARD

Consignment of Adams & Son's (Ont.)

CELEBRATED WAGONS

JUST ARRIVED.

Delivery, Express Wagons and Lorries.

General Carriage Builders and Blacksmiths

MAINLAND CARRIAGE WORKS,

SULLEY & BRYSON.

Queen's Hotel.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

The above hotel has recently changed hands and is now being run in first-class style. The table is supplied with the very best the season affords.

This is the only Family Hotel in New Westminster.

Special Accommodation for Ladies and Commercial Travellers.

H. G. WALKER, Proprietor.

M. A. McRAE,

MERCHANT * TAILOR

Summer Stock Just Arrived Direct from England.

Double the amount of Stock carried by any other tailoring establishment in the city. Call and be convinced.

Armstrong Block, Columbia St., New Westminster.

JAMES D. RAE

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "GLENBERVIE," a large consignment of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS. TART FRUITS: Rhubarb and Gooseberries; FRUIT SYRUPS: Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry and Pine Apple; Orange and Lemon Marmalade; TABLE JELLIES: Calves' Feet, Lemon, Madeira, Noyeau, Port Wine and Plain Calves' Feet; Malt, White Wine and Crystal Vinegar; Raspberry and Black Currant Vinegar; PICKLES: Indian Mangoes, Capt. White's Oriental Pickles and West India Pickles; Capers, Chutneys, Curry Powder, Curry Paste, Mulligatawny Paste; SAUCES: Lobster, Shrimp, Harvey's, Cock's Reading, Burgess' Anchovies and Soy's Sultana Sauce; Parickian Essence for coloring Soup, etc.; SOUPS: Julienne, Beef Tea, Chicken Broth, Kidney, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Ox-Tail and Hare; Essence of Beef, Phillippe & Canaud's Sardines, Blackwall White Bait, Phillippe & Canaud's Asparagus and Green Peas, Potted Meats in tins and 4-tins, Mayonnaise Sauce, Prince of Wales Salad Sauce and Florence Cream, Olive Oil, Swiss Chocolate and Milk, and Coffee and Milk, Van Houten's Cocoa, etc.

A. DesBRISAY,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

A First-class stock of everything in the Grocery line always on hand. ORDERS CALLED FOR. GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Corner Columbia and Blackie Sts., opp. C. P. R. Station.

This Space is Reserved for the

Royal City Planing Mills Company,

The Pioneer and Leading

Lumber Manufacturing Establishment of the Royal City.

Richard Street, New Westminster.

SPECIAL LINES AND VALUES THIS WEEK.

Men's Good Wearing Boots.....\$1 50 per pair

" Better " " 1 75 "

" Best " " from \$2.50 to 3 50 "

PERFECTION BOOTS.

Men's Patent Seamless Boots, from \$2.50 to\$3 50 per pair

Boys' " " " 2 00 to 2 25 per pair

CANNOT RIP. PERFECT FITTING. THE BEST WALKING BOOT MADE.

West End Boot & Shoe Store

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STOVES! STOVES!

GO TO

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—FOR—

Cheap Cooking Stoves and Ranges.

Water St., Vancouver. Columbia St., New Westminster.

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H. T. READ & CO.

THE LEADING

Hardware and Paint Merchants of New Westminster.

Contractors and others erecting houses should call on us and examine our extensive stock of Builders' Hardware, which is excelled by no other house in the Province.

We Carry the Largest Assortment of Locks in the City.

To those requiring Paints and Oils we beg to call attention to our extensive variety. Superior Coach Colors, in all shades. Tube Colors of every description. Floor Paints, ready for use.

We have much pleasure in announcing that we have been appointed Sole Agents in this City for the sale of the Celebrated Johnson's Magnetic Iron Paint, the highest grade Fire Proof Paint in the world. Guaranteed 92 per cent. pure oxide.

MASONIC AND ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK, NEW WESTMINSTER.

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MACHINISTS,

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Manufacturing and Repairing Machinery a Specialty.

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BRASS and IRON CASTINGS

Estimates Furnished and Drawings Made in our office by a Practical Draughtsman.

Skilled Mechanics and Latest Improved Machinery only used.

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FULL LINE IN STOCK OF

Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Hacks and Carriage Materials.

Catalogues and Prices furnished on application. All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,

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CHAS. McDONOUGH

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New Westminster Mills Woolen Goods

EXTRA FAMILY BLANKETS,

Flannels, Worsteds and all kinds of Woolen Goods.

Ready-Made Clothing.

The only House on the Mainland which keeps the Manufactures of the New Westminster Woolen Mills. PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

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English, Foreign and United States Periodicals and Newspapers constantly on hand. Books imported to order.

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THE VALUE OF TIME.

In Some Cases It Can Hardly Be Estimated in Money.

In these days of high-pressure business methods the element of time is an exceedingly important consideration. The events of commercial and social life crowd upon each other so rapidly that the average man of affairs is compelled to practice a severe economy in the disposal of the hours and minutes. It is astonishing how much work can be accomplished in a few moments when the mind has been disciplined to act promptly and the business in hand is thoroughly systematized. The telegraph, telephone and stenographer are simply an extra expense to the person who can not utilize them to conserve his time. The managers of large enterprises and the controllers of great investments are usually much sought after in the social and political world. They are compelled to parcel out every working moment with almost miserly exactness. The value of time to them can scarcely be estimated in money. Not that they men deny themselves a reasonable amount of rest and recreation. They know these are essential.

Perhaps the worst evil the preoccupied business man has to contend against is the idle and aimless loungeur who haunts the pathways of commerce and steals more valuable time than procrastination ever did. All sorts of expedients are resorted to in order to avoid the deprivations of this nuisance. He enters your office and engages you in conversation about every thing in general and nothing in particular, while the precious minutes go gliding by. You feel kindly enough toward all mankind, but the iron enters your soul as you realize that the man is a robber, who is filching a part of your life and galling the golden moments as they pass. In all probability you suddenly round up the conversation with a piece of biting sarcasm that rids you of the tormentor, but makes of him an enemy for life.

In large industrial establishments where a great number of men are employed the introduction of all time-saving appliances is absolutely essential. A very little waste of time per capita, when multiplied by the total number of employees, amounts to enough, in many cases, to absorb the entire profits of a close business. For this reason nearly all extensive mill operators enforce some system of keeping the time of the employees. One thousand men five minutes late each morning for a week would be the equivalent of fifty men for ten hours, and supposing they were paid at the rate of \$2.00 per day, there would be a loss of \$125. A Massachusetts mill owner who employs several thousand people recently calculated that it cost him about an hundred dollars whenever a brass band passed his works. While the piece-price plan which is in force in nearly all shoe factories tends to prevent loss from lack of punctuality, it is not entirely so because during the absence of the work-people a valuable power plant and thousands of dollars' worth of machinery are lying idle.

It is exceedingly important in all the pursuits and relations of life, that the value of time should be properly estimated, so that people may not only use their own time to good advantage but resolutely refrain from wasting the time of others.—Shoe and Leather Review.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

A pair of bellows to blow the dust out of the corners makes sweeping of stairs easy.

—Dip dishes in hot water and wipe rather than to stand them on a dusty stove shelf or black stove, and afterwards soil the tablecloth with them.

—Baked Apples—Wash the apples, wipe dry and remove the cores; fill the holes with sugar, add a little spice, put half a cupful of hot water in the pan and bake the apples until tender; serve with sponge cake.—Boston Herald.

—Spare your hands as well as your temper by inverting the top of the fruit jar for a minute or two in hot water before attempting to open it. Canned fruit should always be opened within three hours before it is needed as the flavor is most flavor when the oxygen is fully restored.

—White merino underclothing, when past wearing, makes excellent wash-rags and cleaning clothes, and nothing makes better holders for either ironing or use about the stove than cast off woollen hosiery covered with thick drilling. It is a good plan to make the covers for iron-boards in the form of a bag, then they can be slipped off and washed when soiled.

—Ability to use up "scraps" or "left-overs" will add greatly to the attractions of a breakfast-table. Any bits of cold meat, fowl or game can be finely minced, and, if the quantity is small, half the bulk of bread crumbs, cold boiled rice or minced boiled potatoes may be added and a little of some gravy to moisten it. Serve it on toast or surrounded with fried potatoes, or a little cake of mashed potatoes fried in drippings, or with poached or fried eggs.—Demorest.

—Bread and raising pudding.—Cut some thin slices of stale bread and butter. Arrange them in layers in a buttered pudding dish with a sprinkling of raisins, stoned and chopped, between each layer, and cover all with a custard made in the proportions of four eggs and a small cup of sugar to a quart of milk. Flavor with lemon juice and bake in a well-heated oven until the custard is set and the top delicately browned.—Rural New Yorker.

—Let home stand first before all other things. No matter how high your ambition may transcend its duties, no matter how far your talents or your influence may reach beyond its doors, devote every thing else build up a true home. Be not its slave; be its minister. Do not be so much its master that it is swayed and governed, that its food is good, that it feeds the love in it, feed the truth in it, feed thought and aspiration, feed all charity and gentleness in it. Then from its walls shall come forth the true woman, and the true man, who shall together rule and bless the land.—Ex.

THE GAY TOURACO.

When Exposed to the Rain He Becomes a Miserable Creature.

At the present moment the manager of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, has an unusually large number of touracos, a species of birds which has not before been exhibited in this country. Touraco is the native name of a beautiful group of birds peculiar to Africa, and sometimes called, from their food, plantain eaters. They are generally supposed to be allied to the cuckoos, and they are not altogether unlike some of them in their external characters. An African traveler observed so long ago as 1818 that the plantain eaters during heavy showers hid themselves in the thickest foliage, as if they had a special dread of getting wet.

There is nothing particularly remarkable about this; in fact, all birds show a dislike to getting wet feathers, but the touracos have a much better reason for this dislike than most other birds. M. Verreaux, the traveler referred to, discovered the reason when he attempted to catch a touraco which was sheltering itself during a storm of rain. He found that when he grasped the feathers of the bird, the color of the feathers changed to a brilliant crimson color, and he discovered that the feathers could be washed almost white.

To find colors that "run" in the feathers of a bird is most unexpected, and it is not surprising to hear that one naturalist who purchased some skins thought himself to have been deceived with artificially-painted birds. The color comes out as soon as the feathers are washed, the surrounding water not so much with the blood as with the red dye from its wing feathers. Touracos are not, however, entirely colored by this peculiar substance; they have a great deal of green about them, and this green is due to the presence of a green pigment which appears to be convertible into the red substance by prolonged boiling. The green pigment is resorted to in order to avoid the deprivations of this nuisance. He enters your office and engages you in conversation about every thing in general and nothing in particular, while the precious minutes go gliding by. You feel kindly enough toward all mankind, but the iron enters your soul as you realize that the man is a robber, who is filching a part of your life and galling the golden moments as they pass. In all probability you suddenly round up the conversation with a piece of biting sarcasm that rids you of the tormentor, but makes of him an enemy for life.

In large industrial establishments where a great number of men are employed the introduction of all time-saving appliances is absolutely essential. A very little waste of time per capita, when multiplied by the total number of employees, amounts to enough, in many cases, to absorb the entire profits of a close business. For this reason nearly all extensive mill operators enforce some system of keeping the time of the employees. One thousand men five minutes late each morning for a week would be the equivalent of fifty men for ten hours, and supposing they were paid at the rate of \$2.00 per day, there would be a loss of \$125. A Massachusetts mill owner who employs several thousand people recently calculated that it cost him about an hundred dollars whenever a brass band passed his works. While the piece-price plan which is in force in nearly all shoe factories tends to prevent loss from lack of punctuality, it is not entirely so because during the absence of the work-people a valuable power plant and thousands of dollars' worth of machinery are lying idle.

It is exceedingly important in all the pursuits and relations of life, that the value of time should be properly estimated, so that people may not only use their own time to good advantage but resolutely refrain from wasting the time of others.—Shoe and Leather Review.

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In large industrial establishments where a great number of men are employed the introduction of all time-saving appliances is absolutely essential. A very little waste of time per capita, when multiplied by the total number of employees, amounts to enough, in many cases, to absorb the entire profits of a close business. For this reason nearly all extensive mill operators enforce some system of keeping the time of the employees. One thousand men five minutes late each morning for a week would be the equivalent of fifty men for ten hours, and supposing they were paid at the rate of \$2.00 per day, there would be a loss of \$125. A Massachusetts mill owner who employs several thousand people recently calculated that it cost him about an hundred dollars whenever a brass band passed his works. While the piece-price plan which is in force in nearly all shoe factories tends to prevent loss from lack of punctuality, it is not entirely so because during the absence of the work-people a valuable power plant and thousands of dollars' worth of machinery are lying idle.

It is exceedingly important in all the pursuits and relations of life, that the value of time should be properly estimated, so that people may not only use their own time to good advantage but resolutely refrain from wasting the time of others.—Shoe and Leather Review.

THE GAY TOURACO.

When Exposed to the Rain He Becomes a Miserable Creature.

At the present moment the manager of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, has an unusually large number of touracos, a species of birds which has not before been exhibited in this country. Touraco is the native name of a beautiful group of birds peculiar to Africa, and sometimes called, from their food, plantain eaters. They are generally supposed to be allied to the cuckoos, and they are not altogether unlike some of them in their external characters. An African traveler observed so long ago as 1818 that the plantain eaters during heavy showers hid themselves in the thickest foliage, as if they had a special dread of getting wet.

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of Section 30.
Plans for the declaration may be obtained
at the government Agent's Office, New West-
minster, and at the Lands and Works De-
partment, Victoria, B. C.
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Victoria, B. C., 26th March, 1900. mh29m2
LADIES!
MISSSES BEGGS & ARCHIBALD
Are now prepared to do MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING in all the
LATEST CITY STYLES.
Always on hand, and of the BEST IN THE MARKET. None but FIRST-
CLASS WORK will be done.
Mantrise and

